The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

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H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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The office is supplied with Power Presses and a large assortment of Type, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

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HE IS PREPARED TO DO

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Patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Opposite the Court House,

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Graining by a New and Cheap Process.

I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

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And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

We all complain of the shortness of time and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them.

There are some persons on whom their faults sit well, and others who are made ungraceful by their good qualities.

The Conduct of Life.

Be it good that we do, let us do it,
Giving soul and our strength to the deed;
Let us pierce the hard rock and pass through it,
And conquer the thing that we need.

Does Fate, as a dark cloud, hang over,
And cover our heads from the light?
Does hate mark the heart of the lover?
Must wrong be the victor of right?

Yet in Fate there is freedom for each one
To make or to mar as he will;
And the bolts of ill fortune that reach one
May maim, but they never shall kill.

Ever onward and upward pursuing
The aim that is thine for the day,
Adding strength to thy strength by thy doing,
Thou shalt gain it, nor faint by the way.

And though thou art busiest with small things,
Though menial thy labor may be,
Do thy conduct in that and in all things,
Thou still shalt be noble and free.

Dost thou love? let it be with full measure;
Nor mingle with coldness or hate
Of others the joy of thy pleasure,
The passion that crowns thy estate.

Be to every man just; and to woman
Be gentle, and tender and true;
For thine own do thy best; but for no man
Do less than a brother should do.

So living thy days full to number,
In peace thou shalt pass to the grave;
Thou shalt lie down and rest then, and slumber,
Beloved by the good and the brave.

LOUIE'S SUCCESS.

"I can't see whatever we will do with her. She's a delicate, sickly little thing, and hasn't either the strength or the desire to earn her living as the rest of us do—eh, Louie?"

Motherly old Mrs. Simmonds smiled half approvingly, half indulgently down in the pale, wistful face of the girl who sat so quietly beside her, listening to the conversation going on between Mr. Simmonds and her guest—Farmer Alwyn's wife, who had just run over with her knitting for an afternoon's visit and to "stay to tea."

They were the very ideals of comfortable, contented, well-to-do farmer's wives; they were portly, rosy and bright-eyed—such a contrast, physically, to the slim, sallow, hollow-eyed girl who spoke never a word unless specially addressed.

Her name was Louie Harland, and she had been a member of the thrifty Simmonds family for years—ever since a bitter cold December day, thirteen years ago, when a forlorn, half-clothed baby of three years, she had come to the kitchen door crying, shivering, and in barely intelligible words told them she had lost "father," and was so cold and hungry.

Mrs. Simmonds' big, warm heart had been stirred to the very depths by the sight of the forlorn little waif, and in enlarged indignation against the cruel wretch who would permit such a baby to become so ragged, suffering and neglected, and great, tender pity, took the little one in, resolving to keep it in warmth and plenty until "father" should return for it, and it had now been fourteen years, and Louie Harland had come to be almost regarded as a genuine Simmonds by father and mother and the half-dozen rosy, plump children who loved Louie passingly.

For she was loveable, notwithstanding, in Mrs. Simmonds' opinion, the child was fit for nothing—not even competent to earn her salt, yet she was a favorite with them all for her sweet, gentle ways, and her patience and willingness to do what little she could.

Only Louie could not work. It seemed to her that of all terrible things the routine of housework was the most terrible, and yet she never hesitated an instant to obediently perform whatever lay within her power, however distasteful the task was.

But—there was one thing Louie loved to do, one thing that made the Simmonds girls and boys sometimes laugh, and sometimes cry, and sometimes feel awe-struck; that made farmer Simmonds often lay down his pipe in rapt amazed interest, that made Mrs. Simmonds wipe her eyes and scold audibly—and that was when Louie would read aloud of winter evenings, or recite some favorite poem she had memorized, or render some side-splitting morceau from some humorist.

Then Louie would seem to lose her identity. She would flush with excitement, and her fresh, sweetly-toned young voice would fairly vibrate with the intensity of the enthusiasm; her fragile form would seem to dilate with intensest interest; her dark, intelligent eyes would shine with inspiration, or melt with pathos or glow with humor, and from farmer Simmonds down to little Nell they all considered Louie's reading a genuine treat.

Only that they never dreamed of appreciating it as they ought—none of them except William Dayton, Mrs. Simmonds' younger brother, who would hang on Louie's unspoken words with interest scarcely less intense than her own.

He came gradually to care very much for her; until, one day, when she went to him with all her heart in her big black eyes, and told him, breathlessly, that Mrs. Lecount, the great lady who was staying at the hotel, had heard her reciting one day when she was driving by, and had instantly come in, and had a long, long talk with her, and the result was she was to go back to London with her—When William Dayton heard that he knew (O, how that he cared very, very much for Louie—that the full completeness of his heart, and that without her life would lose very many, if not all, its charms. And right then and there he told her how he loved her, how he should miss her, and begged her to be [illegible] who would not doubt [illegible] his own.

And Louie had confessed her love had promised to be true to him; and not long after that she went away from the quiet country side with Mrs. Lecount, and although letters frequently came saying she was well and happy, and had found occupation that was easy and delightful to her, still the old farm house seemed lonesome without her, and William found it hard work to do without seeing her thin, intelligent, sallow face that to him was so fair and lovely.

The late summer days went on, and winter followed, and another summer came, and in all those weary days Louie never came home, and good old Mrs. Simmonds used to complain and fret that Louie had forgotten them, that Louie had found other friends to take their places; while only William Dayton would not have it that the one woman he loved was not true to her pure instincts of gratitude and principle. But even William, so loyal, loving, and true began to doubt at last when into Louie's letters, dated here and there and everywhere, there began to appear very often Claude Hamilton's name—never in a way that would have aroused any jealousy, yet in a way that aroused his wonder, his suspicion that perhaps Louie had discovered she loved this fancy-named fellow better than she did himself.

Those were dark days for poor William, lightened only by Louie's letters, which were themselves not the light-house messages it seemed to William they should have been. At least, although they were cheerful, hopeful and kindly affectionate, still, the recurrence of Claude Hamilton's name spoiled all else for William.

With that feeling of suspicion against this Mr. Hamilton, the feeling that was of like akin to jealousy of Louie, there came to William another new source of trouble, and that was a dawning, restless discontent that he did not understand the nature of Louie's business.

She had kept it secret from them all at the farm, merrily promising to let them know when her future prospects of fame and success were assured beyond the shadow of a doubt.

On that heave, loving promise William had heretofore quietly rested until gradually the demon of jealousy crept in among his true love for Louie; until his heart, torn by the never-failing mention, in some way or other, of Claude Hamilton's name, William could no longer endure it, and then upon receipt of a letter from Louie, saying that her next would be from London, where she would remain a fortnight, William made up his mind to be in London for that same fortnight, and devote all his tireless energies to finding the girl he loved, and who so persistently kept herself from him.

And so, one stormy night in early Autumn, it happened that William Dayton was led to Stein Hall, where huge placards announced the appearance of some popular dramatic reader, whose name he did not see for the crowds that were passing in with him; and he took his seat with a strangely homesick, lonesome feeling coming over him as he realized with a new keen appreciation the magnitude of the undertaking that had brought him to the city with its thousands and tens of thousands of people who had never so much as heard of Louie Harland's name.

Or — Claud Hamilton's either, he thought, with a thrill of fierce jealous rage. Claud Hamilton, for whom he feared, Louie was gradually playing him false, whom—

And just then the enthusiastic applause of the vast crowd made him look up to see whom they were welcoming with such warm, glad greeting—made him look up to see a slight girlish figure standing in the center of the stage; a stylishly dressed, elegantly-looking lady in trailing black silk, heavy and lustrous, with frills of exquisite lace falling over her white-kidded hands and bracelets arms, with a ruff of the same flimsy snowiness circling her slender, round throat, where a massive gold pin caught it in rich plainness of elegance.

A girl with a rarely intelligent face, and dark, intense eyes; with a pure, pale complexion to which all the storm of applause brought no flush of gratified vanity, with a grave, expressive mouth that made William Dayton, almost unable to resist the temptation he felt, to rush to her and ask her if Claud Hamilton had defiled it with his love kisses.

For it was Louie Harland—Louie, who, had risen like a star in her profession of dramatic reading — Louie, who had crowded houses when she appeared, and who was coining a fortune as fast as a pair of woman's hands had ever done.

Then she commenced—one of the very ballads she had many a time rendered for them at the old farm-house, when Mrs. Simmonds would wipe her eyes, and old farmer Simmonds forget to draw on his pipe until it went out.

And William listened, and the vast audience listened, spellbound, to the sweet, pathetic voice, round and full, as a silver bell. Then followed an uproarious encore; then other recitations and other applause, and then—it was over, and William saw her retire off the stage, and it seemed to him that he had suddenly gone into a dark place.

It was easy enough to obtain Miss Harland's address—everybody knew it, and so the next morning he was shown to Miss Harland's parlor, where Louie herself sat, alone, with her little writing desk before her, at which she was busy when she was taken by surprise.

She flew instantly to greet him, her face flushing warmly enough at sight of him, and even as she came across the floor and he grasped her shoulders, he found himself asking himself if it were joy at seeing him or consciousness of disloyalty to him that occasioned it.

At all events her words were kind and eager.

"Will! Is it possible? Dear, old Will, how glad I am to see you!"

And in spite of all his fear and doubt William took her in his arms and kissed her.

"I was starving to see you, my darling. I could not live without you any longer. Louie! so this is the mysterious secret you have been keeping from us, from me!"

She looked bravely, proudly in his face.

"You speak almost reproachfully, Will! Can you find it in your heart to censure me because I wanted to wait until I could come, an honor and a help to you all? Will, don't look at me so—what is the harm in it?"

"There is no harm in it, Louie. No one is prouder of you and your grand success that I—if it hasn't turned your heart from me. Louie! Louie! if you knew how your letters have stabbed me, if you only knew the anguish, the fear, and the tormenting doubts that have driven me to you—not able to endure them."

Louie's eyes were perfect revelations of amusement.

"Will! My letters! Your doubt and fear!—Will, your doubt and fear of me?"

"Of you, Louie! I could not bear your frequent, yes, continual, ceaseless mention of Claud Hamilton's name; Louie, I feared you were learning to love him, and that I would be forgotten."

His voice was an honest index of his feelings. It was intense, earnest, so eagerly anguishful that it touched Louie very tenderly.

"Will, how could you? Oh, Will!"

Then half smiling, with a suspicion of tears in her eyes, and a look that was equally reproachful and amused, Louie rang her bell, and gave a message in an undertone to the servant that answered.

Then she turned to William again.

"So you have been jealous of Mr. Hamilton, Will! Wait a moment, for I want to tell you something. Mr. Hamilton is one of the dearest friends I ever had. He has been good to me, Will, oh, so good! Always he will come first on the list of my friends; always—"

She was interrupted by some one rapping on the door, then entering unsummoned. A little flash of mischievous excitement, accompanied by that same look of reproof, was in her eyes as a little old gentleman, with a pleasant placid face came in, with spectacles on his eyes, and a head bald and shiny, a little old gentleman as ugly as well could be imagined, but such a courteous, high bred gentleman, for all that, it was manifest at a glance.

"I sent to have you meet Mr. Dayton, Mr. Hamilton. Gentlemen, allow me to introduce you—Mr. Hamilton, my dear adviser and business agent and kindest of friends; Mr. Dayton, my lover—is it, Will?"

William was so perfectly happy, and when he and Louie ran down to the farm for a brief visit, there occurred a hasty, happy wedding-time, and Mr. Dayton constituted himself adviser and agent of his lovely, talented, popular wife.

"Because there's no telling how the land Hamilton jealousy might have ended if he had happened to be young, handsome, fascinating, and unmarried."

Louie laughingly made answer—

"Will, you are the most jealous man in existence."

She lifted her sweet face to her husband's, and, as he kissed her, he said:

"Because I am the most loving. There can be no love without jealousy—but I'll never doubt you again, dearest."

Russian and Roumanian Horses.

Here in Bulgaria, writes a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, the Russian horses appear to stand the privations and hard work better than do their fellows from Roumania and Bulgaria. I know a number of correspondents who have lost numerous Roumanian horses just by a bit of hard riding necessary to get a piece of news to the frontier. Forbes has killed several horses. But a good Russian steed hangs on to life bravely. These little, sinewy horses are faithful beyond description; but they have terrible tempers. They yell like demons; they watch a good chance to bite the stranger's knee as he passes by on horseback, and when they succeed in doing it they snort with malicious satisfaction. A good Russian wagon horse would not sleep well unless he had a kicking and biting match with some neighbor quadruped at least two or three times daily. His temper carries him up all the steep hills triumphantly; he gnashes his teeth with rage, and bounds along as if he would exterminate the hill; while the Roumanian horse stops short, and with a discouraged and broken-hearted air will accept all the poundings showered upon him, but will not move a step until another animal is hitched in to help him.

Remarkable Lakes.

On the top of a ridge of mountains in Portugal, called Estrella, are two lakes of great extent and depth, especially one of them, which is said to be unfathomable. What is chiefly remarkable in them is that they are calm when the sea is so, and rough when that is stormy. It is therefore probable that they have a subterranean communication with the ocean; and this seems to be confirmed by the pieces of ships that they throw up, though almost forty miles distant from the sea. There is another extraordinary lake in this country, which, before a storm, is said to make a frightful rumbling noise, that may be heard at a distance of several miles. And we are also told of a pool or fountain, called "Fervenica," and twenty miles from Coimbra, that absorbs not only wood, but the lightest bodies thrown into it, such as cork, straw, feathers, etc., which sink to the bottom and are never seen more. To these we add a remarkable spring near Entremos, which petrifies wood, or rather encrusts it with a case of stone; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that in summer it throws up water enough to turn several mills, and in winter it is perfectly dry.

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes.

Baked Macaroni.—Use about half a pound of macaroni, break up in pieces, put it in boiling water and stew gently for twenty minutes; salt it a little; drain well; have ready a buttered pudding dish; place a layer of the macaroni in the bottom, then cover with grated cheese and a few lumps of butter; then another layer of macaroni and more cheese and butter until all is used up; add a wineglass of cream or milk; bake covered for half an hour; then remove the cover and brown nicely; serve it in the bake-dish.

To boil a Turkey.—A delicate hen turkey should always be selected for boiling. Pick and draw it, taking great care not to break the gall-bladder; when it is singed, cut through the skin round the first joint of the legs, and draw them out by fastening the feet to a strong hook and then pulling the bird away from it; take off the head and neck, wash it clean, and wipe it dry; fill the breast with veal stuffing; in trussing it, draw the legs with the body, break the breastbone, and give the turkey as plump an appearance as you can; put it into plenty of hot water and boil it very gently for about two hours; serve either with celery sauce or a good white sauce.

Dried Apple Cake.—Soak three cupfuls dried apples over night, then draw off the water through a sieve; chop the apples slightly, then simmer them in three cupfuls of molasses for two hours; after that add two eggs, one cupful sugar, one cupful sweet milk or water, three-quarters cupful butter or lard, one teaspoonful baking powder, flour enough to make pretty stiff batter; add cinnamon, cloves to taste.

Graham Bread.—Three pints of graham flour, one and a half pints of white flour, one-half pint of molasses, a little salt, one cupful yeast; mix rather wet with a spoon.

Indications of a Good Butter Cow.

It is said that the color of the inside of the cow's ear affords an infallible guide to the selection of a good butter cow. If the skin on the inside of the ear is of a rich yellow or orange color and the lining of the ear is covered with an oily secretion, the cow will be sure to give a good quality of milk, rich in butter.

Cows that produce a high-colored butter have a large amount of the secretion, the inside of the ear being of an orange tint. On the other hand, light-colored butter makers present a scanty, thin, pale yellow secretion, in some cases found only at the bottom of the ear, while the inside lining is of a correspondingly pale, undefined color. Every male of the bovine family has the power of secreting a certain amount of this oily matter. If the quantity be normally large, secretion will take place freely in the mammary glands, the ear and the skin. As the test is simple and costs nothing, it cannot fail to prove a useful auxilliary to the dairyman and farmer in their selection of rich milkers. —*Indiana Farmer.*

An American in Distress.

One rarely sees a fellow-countryman in distress in Paris, writes Edward King in the Boston *Journal*, but I did meet one day before yesterday. He came up to me on the Rue Scribe, where if you are not an American you are supposed to be, as nearly every office on it is in some way connected with Yankee trade, and observing me sharply, he said:

"Are you an American?"

I proudly acknowledged that I was a citizen of the republic.

"Wal," he said, "can you tell me where I can get some chewin' tobacco?"

I said no, of course; no one chews in France—didn't know personally any American resident who "chawed."

"Wal," he said, sadly, "it's all very well for them that don't chew; but I've got to have some; can't live without it." And he stepped out with determined air, looking for another American to whom he could put his despairing question.

Female Suffrage Refused.

A telegram from Leland, Ill., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated the day after election, says: An incident which created quite a ripple of excitement yesterday afternoon was the appearance at the polls of Misses Hughes, Hurd and Squires, lady teachers in the public schools, who went together to the polls and insisted upon casting their votes for school commissioner, their argument being that if a woman was intelligent enough and had a right to be a school commissioner, she ought to be allowed to express a choice in the matter. The anti-woman suffragists were on hand in force, among them being the street commissioner, who demanded that they pay a poll-tax if the judge allowed them to vote. This created a big laugh among the hangers on about the polls, but the ladies insisted, as they retired, that in the refusal of the judges to receive their votes they were denied their rights.

"News as is News."

American people must go to the other side of the Atlantic to hear news of home. Here, for instance, is the *Independance Belge* informing a puzzled *World* that Mr. Randall has renounced the speakership "and the President will probably be re-elected." If for "has renounced" we read "has been renominated," and then read that it is likely that the Speaker will be re-elected, we shall perhaps get at the sense of the paragraph. Then about two weeks ago all Paris was agitated with the news of an "enormous conflagration in the United States, the New York Opera House having been burned." In point of fact we have not had the fire, nor have we indeed, when we come to think of it, the opera house.—*New York World.*

Another Formidable Russian Foe.

A Bucharest correspondent writes: A thing of greater gravity then is generally supposed—the spread of *Nihilism* in the Polish provinces—is occupying the attention of Austrian, Russian, and Roumanian statesmen. The seat of the *Nihilistes* has hitherto been confirmed exclusively to Russia proper. Of the precise nature of their tenets and aspirations no one can speak positively, all that is known being that, as their name implies, their creed is based upon the negation of everything involving the principles of law in the State. Believing neither in God nor the evil one, these people strike at the head of all authority, the sovereign. They cannot be classed with the Communists, and yet, to gain their ends, they are said to be affiliated to that great nursery of the Commune, the International. Unlike, too, the French Radicals, these *Nihilistes* recruit their numbers in all classes of society. Two thousand of them are at this moment in the prisons of Moscow and St. Petersburgh, and among these are found, not only students of the public schools, but respectable merchants, high officers of the army in active service, and even young girls of good family and, in other respects untarnished reputation. These last are, indeed, particularly fanatical and active in the propagation of their dogmas, and, according to the avowal of their fellow prisoners themselves, may be classed in the category of their most energetic adepts. The act of accusation against those now arrested contains some details upon the organization of the "circles" in St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Kieff, Kasan, and Odessa, but the central committee has not yet been discovered, and it would seem that all the different sections of the society act independently of each other; although in accordance with a programme elaborated in common. Among a packet of letters seized in the apartments of a medical student in St. Petersburgh was found a communication—anonymous—from his colleague at Kasan, in which it is urged that, as the *Nihilistes* are not yet in a position to act by force, they should profit by the critical situation of the government, whose authority has been shaken by the recent military disasters, and should work upon the public opinion by political demonstrations at the funerals of their comrades, and on the arrival of the trains containing wounded soldiers. In consequence of this revelation, and of others which caused the arrest of many of the gang residing in the provinces, the bodies of all the prisoners who die in the military hospitals are interred during the night without other witnesses than the nurses on duty in the ward. Considerably excited by the imminence of this danger, so menacing to society, augmented as it is by the feeling of discontent which is gradually pervading the masses, the police are taking stringent measures. All public meetings are forbidden, domiciliary visits are made discretionary with the police, and the press is submitted to a censorship which is almost arbitrary in its severity.

A Reminiscence of Senator Morton.

A correspondent gives this reminiscence of Senator Morton in the Cincinnati *Commercial*: One of the pleasantest occasions of that visit to California, when your correspondent had the honor of accompanying Senator Morton and family, was a trip to Virginia City. Among other places of interest we visited was the Consolidated Virginia mine. Very agreeable arrangements were made to convey the Senator down the shaft into the mine. The platform was covered with canvas and seats were provided for the party. At the last he declined going on account of his wife not being quite strong enough, but he came and seated himself by the side of the shaft to witness the descent of other members of the party. When I add that the ladies were obliged to don a complete suit of male attire, some idea will be formed of the undertaking. The ladies were three in number, two lovely young girls, the daughter and niece of Senator Cooper, and an elderly lady, Mr. Mackey and another gentleman comprised the party. The costume of the ladies was a dreadnaught overcoat worn over blue flannel shirt and cloth pantaloons. Heavy shoes and a slouch felt hat completed the outfit. On account of the intense heat of the mine, the overcoat was worn only in descending and ascending the shaft, and in the absence of suspenders the pantaloons were tied with a tow string tightly around the waist. The costume of the gentlemen was not less striking, and no one enjoyed its ludicrous aspect like Senator Morton. He laughed immoderately, and had the patience to remain seated until we returned, flushed with heat and dripping with perspiration. There was not the suspicion of a curl left in the locks of the young ladies, and they looked as fresh and pretty as a child just out of the bath. Senator Morton, who relished the exit even more than the departure, said they reminded him of the old song of the rose just washed by the rain.

Pre-Historic Animals.

It appears that Silver lake and Summer lake, in Oregon, are filled with remains of pre-historic animals. Among the fossils recently taken there, the smaller quadrupeds had a representation. Bones answering in size to the fox and wolf were found; also others answering to the sheep goat in size and appearance. Remains of birds were plentiful; some very large, others quite small. Waders, swimmers, scratchers, and probably climbers were recognised. The vertebræ or backbones of fish, or some other animal with a backbone like the fish, are found in great plenty.

Conversation is the ventilation of the mind.

AN OPERATOR'S JOKE.

The Same to Cost Him to Send a Cablegram to Napoleon.

Shortly after the Atlantic cable was pronounced a success, and cablegrams flying across the waters, a telegraphic operator at Denver, Colorado, one morning concluded to perpetrate a joke on the operators at Omaha, the point where all telegrams from east to west were reported. It was the time of the war between Italy and France, and the young man prepared the following telegram, and sent it in the usual manner to the Omaha office:

"To the Emperor Napoleon, Garden of the Tuileries, Paris, France: Governor Gilpin will not accede to the cession of Italy to France. Please let Bohemia alone. (Signed) Governor Gilpin, Or Any Other Man."

He thought, of course, that the operator at Omaha would understand that it was a joke, would receive and read it, then tear it up. But it didn't turn out in that way. The Omaha office was a very busy one, and the operator had little time to decide whether a telegram which passed through his hands was intended as a joke or not, and the man receiving it placed it on the Chicago hook, and in due time it was forwarded to Chicago, thence to New York, and from there by cable to the French emperor. Cablegrams are cheaper by far now than they were in those days. The cost of ten words from Denver to Paris was $187.50 in gold.

Nothing more was heard from the message until the end of the month, the time for squaring accounts, when Billy Woodward, the manager of the Denver office, received the following telegram from the treasurer at New York:

"Come down with the dust."

For the life of him he did not know what it meant, and telegraphed back to New York asking for information. He received the following reply:

"Your cable of the —— inst., to Emperor Napoleon, Paris, France, signed Gov. Gilpin, or any other man, amount due $187.50."

This was a stunner, and Bill scratched his head again and again, trying to think what it all meant. He knew very well he had never received any such amount for the message, nor was there any record of its having been sent. He questioned the operators about it, when one of them remarked: "Wonder if it is that fool thing I sent to Omaha?" Inquiry developed the fact that that was the identical hair-pin which had caused the row, and the young man's face was a study for an artist when informed that he would have to pay the modest little sum of $187.50 for the enjoyment he derived from his little practical joke. No doubt he considered it extremely practical. An effort was made to have the cable company remit the amount, but it did not succeed, and the result was that the young operator had to come down with the dust himself. He paid it, and ever afterward when he sent a telegram to Omaha he would inform the receiving operator that it was not a joke.

The whole telegraph correspondence, and that which passed through the mails concerning the matter, was framed, and can be seen in the Omaha office at the present day. Just what remark the emperor of France made when he received the message has not been recorded in history, but we have no doubt that it was more forcible than complimentary to the Colorado governor.—*Louisville News.*

A Way They Have.

"How many thumbs?" smilingly asks the sitting-room carpet, looking up at its colleague, the battered stove-pipe. With a wink in its disjointed elbow the stove-pipe, riveting its gaze on its friend, replies: "Only three, but I've raked enough skin off the other knuckles to make a pair of boots." Chuckling responds the carpet: "Not so well as you did last year. I got a couple of finger nails, two whole trousers' knees, started a good crop of hang-nails on every finger in the house, and I think I have a divorce suit pending." "That's a pretty good spread," replies the pipe, and then, turning to an exhausted tack-hammer that was resting itself on the window sill, asked: "How is your score?" "Oh, don't ask me," gasped the tack-hammer. "I've been busier than the master's gavel on a chapter night. I haven't missed but one knuckle since I started in, and then I caught the ball of a thumb plumb centre, and raised a blood blister as big as a walnut." And the graceless trio smiled in silent chorus and an old, rheumatic snop that was standing on the porch listening to the conversation through the keyhole gumped itself against the door in an ecstacy of delight and fell fainting across the wheelbarrow with one leg that was waiting on the walk for somebody to come along and fall over it.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Fooled by a Bottle.

The other night, says the Santa Barbara (Cal.) *Press*, a house near the beach was entered by a burglar, long after the inmates had gone to sleep. The only occupants were a woman and two little girls. The man obtained an entrance through the window of the room in which the children slept, and in getting in woke one of the girls, who called out to her mother that a man was in the room. The mother soon realized the fact that something was wrong, and called out to her little girl that she would get a pistol and come in. She accordingly came in with a small bottle in her hand (she not owning a pistol), and was just in time to see a man crawl from under the bed and make a hurried exit through the window. The woman displayed an amount of presence of mind and courage not often exhibited in an emergency like that, even among the sterner sex.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1877.

Official Vote of the State.

The following is the official vote of Pennsylvania, cast at the late election, as received at the state department, excepting Washington county, the returns of which are compiled from county papers:

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Turnbey, Democratic	261,602
Sharrest, Republican	244,480
Bentley, Greenback and Labor	37,557
Winton, Prohibition	2,355
Total vote	949,861
Turnbey's speciality	9,566

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Noyes, Democratic	221,717
Hart, Republican	241,916
Wright, Greenback and Labor	32,964
Cornell, Prohibition	2,267
Total vote	849,314
Noyes' plurality	9,801

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

Schell, Democratic	251,356
Plummer, Republican	242,736
Emerson, Greenback and Labor	31,824
Barker, Prohibition	2,250
Total vote	849,500
Schell's plurality	8,620

RECAPITULATION.

Total Repub. vote for President in '76	393,148
Total Repub. vote for supreme judge, '77	244,480
Republican decrease	139,668
Total Democratic vote for President, 1876	366,204
Total Dem. vote for state treasurer in 1877	221,717
Democratic decrease	144,487
Total for other parties on state treasurer in 1877	55,631
Total for other parties for President in 1876	8,055
Gain in 1877 over 1876	47,576

OWING to a change caused by the new constitution Col. Noyes will not assume the duties of state treasurer till next May.

AN Oshosh (Wis.) genius sovles the resumption problem as follows: As gold is only worth three per centum premium, let the Government stick a three cent postage stamp on each dollar bill and resumption is complete.

THE Government printer has already printed 1,800 bills covering 6,000 pages. With the exception of 120 all were ordered by the House. Most of them will never be heard from again. Many of them are duplicates of the same subjects.

MR. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, the new Senator from Indiana, has shaggy yellow hair, a heavy red moustache, a rosy face, and a body more than six feet high, which has given him the title of the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

THE late Senator Morton is said to have read newspapers more than books. He often felt the want of a more general acquaintance with literature; but never pretended to knowledge he didn't possess, nor was unwilling to ask for information. His favorite book was "Paradise Lost."

THE *Tribune* rightly says that Paine "was, at the best, a narrow thinker, without scholarship, and not much more than a dexterous disputer. If he were living in these days of what is called religious liberalism, his writings on that subject would hardly attract any attention at all."

ONE more election is to occur this year—that in Georgia on the 5th of December, when the people are to vote on the proposed new Constitution for the State and upon the question of the location of the capitol, and also elect the legislature, which will choose a United States Senator.

"REFORM is necessary" in the Democratic Congress. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has asked for a personal assistant, and the request has been referred to the Appropriation Committee. The members of this Committee ought to remember the loud and long-proclaimed assertion that the Democratic House was elected to reduce expenses, and not to create new offices and sinecures for partisan dependents. For the current fiscal year the appropriations for this office are as follows:

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives	$1,000
For one horse and wagon for his use	500
Clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms	2,100
Paying teller for the Sergeant-at-Arms	2,000
Messenger to the Sergeant-at-Arms	1,900
Total	$9,000

Nine thousand dollars per session for running the office of Sergeant-at-Arms ought to be enough to satisfy even a Reform Democrat, when it is remembered that the office pays out about $35,000 a year to the incumbent over and above the salary paid by law.

The New Supreme Judge.

Hon. John Trunkey, whose elevation to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania is a prominent feature of the recent election, was born in Mercer county about forty-nine years ago. There he studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession with distinguished success until 1864, when he was elected to the Judgeship of this District, after an exciting contest, and removed to Franklin. In this responsible position he acquired great honor as a learned jurist, his decisions ranking so highly as seldom to have been reversed, and frequently to have been quoted as authority by the Supreme Judges. Last fall he was re-elected by a large majority over Captain Taylor, unquestionably the strongest candidate the opposing party could have put in the field, and on Tuesday he again carried Venango county by nearly six hundred. His eminent legal ability and inflexible integrity have gained for him an enviable reputation, and especially to the people of this section of the country is his deserved promotion a subject of universal congratulation. Alike as an upright Judge, an exemplary citizen, a consistent church-member and a zealous teacher in the Sabbath school, his duties have ever been performed with conscientious fidelity, and he has made for himself a record unsullied by a single blot. Called in the prime of mature manhood to enter a sphere, he leaves with him the kindest regards and warmest esteem of hosts of friends in the Oil Regions, who have full confidence that his future course will be marked by the same sterling principle that has characterized his career in the past. He comes upon the new bench in January, holding his first court in Philadelphia. His term will continue twenty-one years, with a salary the Legislature may vary at times, but likely to average eight thousand dollars. Thus has Venango been honored for the third time by the selection of its Common Pleas Judges to occupy seats on the Supreme Bench, Judges Knox and Thompson, both of whom for many years residents of Franklin, having also attained this prominent distinction, and it is quite certain the latest choice will do abundant credit to this good old constituency.—*Franklin Cor. Derrick.*

GEN. GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

HIS OPPOSITION TO THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT—JUDGE KELLEY'S ENGLISH AUTHORITIES—EXPOSURE OF [illegible] RELATIONISTS [illegible]

Special to the [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Nov. [illegible] Mr. Garfield's speech in the House to-day, in opposition to the repeal of the Resumption act, was one of the ablest ever delivered in Congress upon the financial question, and has been the subject of general remark among both sides. The advocates of repeal are considerably annoyed over this speech, as it has completely broken down all the sophistries that have been advanced in support of repudiation. In discussing the financial question Judge Kelley, one of the ablest men on the inflation side, has invariably quoted largely from English authorities in support of his peculiar notions. Mr. Garfield referred to these authorities upon which Judge Kelley has placed so much reliance, and showed that Sir Archibald Alison, as a financial writer, is utterly without credit in his own country, and quoted from the records of the House of Commons to show that the year in which Sir Archibald says there was great prosperity in England, the expenditures of the British Government exceeded its receipts by $225,000,000. He showed from the same records that when a motion was made to repeal the Resumption act the same arguments were used that are now being used in this country, but the House of Commons, by a vote of 143 to 47, rejected the motion to repeal. This action of the House of Commons, he thought, was a complete refutation of the theories of Alison and Dobbleday, who wrote their so-called history 30 years after the events about which they wrote had transpired.—Instead of the Resumption act being the cause of distress in England, Mr. Garfield showed that it was entirely owing to the corn laws, which induced the English people to raise wheat in such quantities that it ruined the agriculturists of that country. He argued that every great financial crisis that had occurred in England and in this country had been preceded by a large issue of paper money, which had induced extravagant speculation, and naturally resulted in great depression and prostration. He denied that the resumption of specie payment will injure the debtor class. The presumption that the poor people are the debtor class was erroneous, and he asserted that the great majority of the creditor class is composed of poor people, and that the debtor class is the rich. A poor man can't go into debt because he cannot obtain credit. Credit can only be obtained upon property that has a fixed value, and this the poor man does not have. This class takes their money, which is the result of their savings, and place it where it will earn something. He quoted statistics to sustain this theory, and showed that on January last there were over 4,700 savings banks in the country, with deposits amounting to $1,377,000,000. This money was deposited by 2,500,000 people, who had thus deposited their savings that they might be loaned to business men to enlarge their business beyond their capital.

Mr. Garfield also explained the assertion, so frequently made in Congress and elsewhere, that the bondholders are capitalists and wealthy men. He showed that in one city, in which $416,000 of Government bonds are held by 196 persons, only eight men of the number hold over $10,000 each, while 122 of the number range from $50 to $150 each. Sixty of the number are widows, 15 guardians of minor children, and 121 laborers, mechanics, farmers, ministers and other men of slender means, who put their money into bonds that it might be safe. He also quoted statistics from life insurance companies to show that the poor man goes into life insurance simply to provide for his family after his death, and that out of about 200,000 policies scattered over several States the average insurance was only $2,000. All the assets of these companies are loaned out, and the companies are simply the agents for the poor man.—Applying these facts, he argued that to do anything that could let down the value of the greenback would cut down the principal and interest of all of these vast sums invested by poor men for the benefit of their families, and it would, so cut down their daily wages in proportion. It is estimated that there is daily due the laboring men of this country $120,000,000 for their labor, and to cut down the value of greenbacks 10 per cent. would shrivel $12,000,000 off the earnings of the laboring class.

He denounced in severe terms legislation that would produce such effects as these, and argued that of schemes to rob the poor man, none was so cunning as that for the issue and maintenance of irredeemable paper. He denied that the present depression was owing to the Resumption act, but contended that it was attributable to the issue of paper money and the extravagant speculation that attended it. The war added enormously to consumption, and reduced the sources of production by taking 1,000,000 men from the ranks of producers and adding that number to the ranks of consumers. The termination of the war brought things back to their normal condition, and we have since then been gradually getting back to a specie basis. We must get back to that basis gradually, and unless we are to guide ourselves by law we will get down to it by a most disastrous fall.

Referring to the often repeated argument that greenbacks put down the rebellion, he said that if this theory held good some gentlemen on the other side might answer, if paper money had in it the elements of success the confederacy would not have been overcome, because they had more paper money than we had, and it had the additional quality of not being redeemable until six months after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Resumption was not intended to discredit the greenback, but to dignify and glorify it. When the greenback dollar is made two and one-half cents higher we will have two hundred millions of coin to sustain it. We don't want to make the greenback worse, but to make it better, and the integrity of the Resumption act is demanded by public faith, the best interests of the country, and our future prosperity, and there is no danger to the greenback except that which threatens it by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Garfield's speech was listened to throughout with great attention by members on both sides, on its conclusion he was warmly applauded and congratulated by both Republicans and Democrats.

THE Congressional Library at Washington numbers 315,000; and of these about 60,000 are piled upon the floors in all directions, making it difficult to use them and exposing them to constant injury.—The Library is one of the best in this country. Congress should at once make ample provision for the protection and security of this invaluable collection of books and periodicals.

About Forney's Press.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Leader* writes: In my letter of [illegible] relating to the sale of Forney's [illegible] I stated in one point that [illegible] $25,000 of the purchase money was paid to Colonel Forney, and the rest to the creditors. Col. Forney did not receive a dollar, and all the purchase money went to the creditors. Instead, Col. Forney holds a written contract, and the guarantee of the real purchasers that he shall receive $5,000 a year for five years, as correspondent in Europe of the *Press*. The figure, $25,000, is singular, isn't it? The *Press* building belongs to Mrs. Col. Forney, Independent of her husband and the *Press*, and the new management have contracted to occupy the premises for a long period, at an annual rental of $10,000. From this it will be seen that Col. Forney and his most estimable lady will have a comfortable income in their old age.

Postal Savings Bank.

A Bill has been presented to the House of Representatives proposing to establish the postal savings bank system in this country, and containing the following provisions: 1. That each office where the postmaster's salary is one thousand dollars a year a savings bank shall, on application, be established, that deposits shall be received at as low an amount as twenty-five cents, and that no account shall exceed two hundred dollars. 2. That when the account shall reach the sum of twenty-five dollars it shall bear interest at three per cent., if placed subject to ninety days' notice before call. 3. That three sixty-five bonds shall be issued in denominations of $25, $50, $100, and $200, with coupons payable every three months, which, on demand, shall be payable on amounts when called. 4. That the postmasters shall give additional bonds where savings banks are established, which may be increased from time to time. 5. That the execution of the system shall be committed to the Postmaster-General. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue the bonds on notification from the Postmaster-General that more than $50,000,000 have been deposited, and that this amount shall be held under the control of the Sixth Auditor for the payment of account demands.

Such is the outline of the plan. Whether this is the best scheme for realizing the idea we do not undertake to say; yet we have no doubt that a system of postal savings banks, wisely planned and organized, would be a great advantage to the people and not the least disadvantage to the Government. It would involve but a slight increase in the expenses of the postal department, and this would be far more than made up by virtually borrowing the deposits at a very low rate of interest and using them to pay obligations bearing a higher interest. The Government would thus be financially the gainer. The depositors would be absolutely sure of getting back their money, which is more than can be said of the trustee system of savings banks. Thousands and hundreds of thousands would make deposits in all parts of the country, to whom a savings bank is now accessible; and thus a general habit of economy and thrift would be promoted among the working classes.

The idea is no mere experiment. It has been tried in England and Canada for several years past, with entire success. There is no reason why an equal success would not follow from the system if tried in this country. It would not necessarily supercede trustee savings banks organized under state laws; yet it would probably take some of their business and would draw deposits that will never be made in such banks. We hope Congress will devise some system to realize the end.—*N. Y. Independent.*

PASSED AT LAST.

The Army Bill is practically through Congress at last. It goes back to the Senate to-day on a disagreement of the House to an amendment of minor importance, which cannot occasion more than a day's further delay. The democrats were beaten in their scheme for skeletonizing the Army against the opposition of the Senate, by the returning good sense of the Texas delegation, all of whom, except Mr. Reagan, voted with the Republicans. The military force is to be kept up to its present legal standard of 25,000 men, and the Supply Bill is freed from the attempt to direct the President how he shall perform his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief.

The history of the bill is worth rehearsing, as an illustration of the partisanship and incompetency which have characterized much of the work of the House since the Democrats got control of it. As one of the regular appropriation bills, it was the duty of Congress to pass it previous to the close of the last session. Forty-eight hours before the session expired, the Democratic House sent the bill to the Senate with two objectionable clauses added to the customary items of appropriation—one providing for the reduction of the force to 17,000 men, and the other making it a penal offence for the President to employ troops to sustain a State Government. Both provisions were in plain violation of the rules of the House prohibiting new legislation upon an appropriation bill, and the latter was a blow at the constitutional duty of the President.—The Senate refused to concur in these provisions; the House insisted: the 4th of March came; the Congress expired, and the bill failed.

An extra session of the incoming Congress became a necessity. Although there was warrant of law for feeding and clothing the troops, there was none for paying them. Before deciding upon the date for the session the President consulted with prominent Congressmen of both parties. There was a general agreement that it would be well to permit the country to rest from political agitation. The meeting was postponed as long as could prudently be done, and the date was fixed for the middle of October. Meanwhile, a Philadelphia banking firm offered to advance money at a low rate of interest to the army officers, who, not being entitled to rations, required their pay to meet their current living expenses.

The first thing the House Democrats did after Congress assembled, was to criticise the President for not calling them together sooner, although they had been as anxious as the Republicans to avoid a Summer session. Then they showed their indifference to the public business which brought them to Washington by not touching the Army Bill at all for nearly a month spending their time in assailing the Resumption Act, and in attempting to make ninety-two cents worth of silver pass for a dollar. When they finally acted on the bill, they put it in such a shape that Senator Beck, as strong a Democrat as can be found in either House, felt constrained to denounce it, and to show that it provided for honest men to each company of infantry, whereas the Revised Statutes require the appointment of fifteen non-commissioned officers to a company. In the face of this humiliating exposure, the Democrats in the House, who had hoped, in the absence of other issues upon which they could agree, to make some partisan capital out of a reduction of the army, still insisted on sticking to their measure, and had it not been for the action of the Texas representatives there would now be another dead lock over the bill like that of last March. Such is Democratic statesmanship! Has not the country got about enough of it?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE two United States Senators who served the longest terms were both North Carolinians by birth—Benton, of Missouri, and King, of Alabama; the former serving thirty and the latter twenty-nine years.

National Blessings.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

[illegible] abundant harvest to the land and health to the people, and sustained them in hope through the trials and sorrows with which in His infinite wisdom He has tempered His mercies.

Now, therefore, I, John Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November, 1877, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, asking the good people of the Commonwealth to assemble at their usual place of worship on the said day and give thanks to Almighty God for the great benefits which they have received at His hands.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and second.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

By the Governor:

M. S. QUAY, *Secretary of Commonwealth.*

THE New York *Evening Post* says: "There is not a reputable newspaper in New York city which could not make thousands of dollars by supporting the swindling silver bill now before Congress. The speculators in Wall street would contribute readily for the purpose of securing aid for this outrageous measure. Yet the inflationists and silver men of the West continually assert that the newspapers of New York are hired to oppose their rascally schemes, and Senator Jones is shocked that the officers of our saving banks and other trust institutions, where the poor man places his hard-earned saving for safe keeping, should protest against the adoption of a measure which would rob every depositor of eight cents on the dollar. The men who have money to spend to further legislation in behalf of silver are the owners of silver mines and the speculators who are as willing to bet on a fall as on a rise of values. The solid opposition of all the influential journals of New York to the silver money madness is a proof of their virtue."

THE Hon. Stanley Matthews carried with him into the Senate of the United States a brilliant reputation as one of the first lawyers of Ohio. His course as a political manager and as a Senator is proving that "great men are not always wise."

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD.
Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 12th, 1877, at 5:30 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee ..... Leave	11.10 a.m	5:30 a.m
Frisbee	11.18	5.38
Farmers Valley	11.28	5.48
Smethport	11.40	6.02
Crosby	12.02 p	6.19
Colegrove	12.07	6.22
Hamlin	12.18	6.27
Westway	12.45	6.47
Clermont ..... Arrive	12.55	7.00

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont ..... Leaves	1.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m
Westway	"	7.45
Hamlin	2.00	7.45
Colegrove	2.05	7.50
Crosby	2.10 p	7.54
Smethport	2.31	8.16
Farmers Valley	2.43	8.28
Frisbee	2.55	8.39
Larrabee ..... Arrive	3.07	8.45

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	NORTH.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m.
7 10	4 35	Dep.....Buffalo	Ar	7 40	4 35
7 45	5 15	Elma		7 00	5 12
7 56	5 30	Aurora		6 47	7 56
8 40	6 20	Arcade		6 03	7 10
8 53	6 33	Yorkshire		5 49	7 00
9 05	6 41	Machias		5 37	6 54
9 22	7 00	Franklinville		5 22	6 37
9 35	7 20	Rhodale		4 59	6 48
10 10	7 51	Erie R.R. Junction		4 35	5 48
10 14	7 58	Cleary		4 17	5 40
10 43	....	Weston's		3 51	....
10 51	....	Portville		3 03	....
10 40	....	State Line		3 42	....
10 32	....	Eldred		3 50	....
11 05	....	LEAVE Olean		3 17	....
11 09	....	Markwell		3 10	....
11 14	....	Turtle Point		3 06	....
11 28	....	Fort Allegany		2 50	....
11 46	....	Liberty		2 37	....
11 56	....	Keating		2 18	....
12 15	....	Sinnamahoning		2 02	....
12 30	....	Ar.. Emporium ..Dep		1 40	....

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory, direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1877, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	4.45 p. m
"	"	Driftwood	5.55 p. m
"	"	Emporium	8.40 p. m
"	arr. at	Kane	9.30 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11.50 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11.00 a. m
"	"	Emporium	12.55 p. m
"	"	Kane	2.10 p. m
"	arr. at	Erie	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6.00 a. m
"	"	Emporium	8.10 a. m
"	"	Driftwood	9.55 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.10 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.00 a. m
"	"	Kane	3.50 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.10 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8.55 p. m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	7.05 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Supt*

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 8th, 1877-ly-pd

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER office.

McKean County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of McKean County, Greeting:

[illegible] Dingman and James O'Neil make [illegible] you that you summon [illegible] appearing their claims, then we command you that you summon [illegible] Burdick Chandler, [illegible] Lucina Cafferty, [illegible] administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, widow, [illegible] as heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, [illegible] personally be and appear before our Judges at Smethport, in our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of December next, to show wherefore—whereas they the said John H. Dingman and James O'Neil, and the aforesaid Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucina Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, widow, and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, have issued a writ of Ejectment, in the county of McKean, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Warrant No. [illegible] thence north on west line of said Warrant five hundred and 7-10 perches to sugar tree at northwest corner of said warrant; thence east on north line of said warrant 70 perches to a post; thence south 33 degrees east 50 and 6-10 rods to beech; thence south 38 degrees east 70 and 3-10 rods to maple; thence south 9 degrees east 50 and 3-10 rods to beech; thence south 22 degrees west 82 and 3-10 rods to post; thence west 77 and 4-10 rods to post; thence south 9 degrees west 46 and 6-10 rods to post; thence south 30 and 3-10 rods to post in south line of said warrant; thence west on said south line 95 and 6-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and ninety-three acres and forty-three square rods, being part of said Warrant No. 3235 and subdivision No. 7, of Isaac Willett's land, reserving timber sold P. T. Kennedy, and excepting and reserving one hundred acres; beginning at southwest corner of warrant No. 3235; thence east on south line of said warrant 95 rods to post; thence northerly to point in center of road running from Swet Valley road through the place, a sufficient distance so that a line run from the centre of the highway at that point west to the west line of said warrant parallel to south line of said warrant shall include fifty acres. And beginning at post the southeast corner of lands herein before described; thence west on warrant line 40 rods; thence northerly along line of first reserve of 10 acres and continuing on same course far enough so that a line run parallel with south line of said warrant to east line of lands conveyed by Willett's, shall embrace fifty acres, the same Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucina Cafferty and Lee N. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, [illegible] tenants, partition thereof between them to be made [according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided] do [illegible] may and the same in no [illegible] do not permit [illegible] nojustly and against the same laws and customs, as is said, &c.. And have you then and there the names of the summoners and this writ.

Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President Judge of our said Court at Smethport this 31st day of October, A. D. 1877.

C. K. SARTWELL, Prothy.

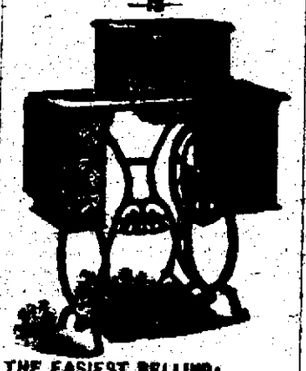
Seal of Court of COMMON PLEAS.

Per JOHN R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

True copy of writ now in my hands.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING; THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered on easy now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SUMMER, RUNS AND WEEDS EASIER, AT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. V. GILLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS

Paints, Oils,

FANCY GOODS, Etc.,

KANE, PA.

MRS. J. B. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels able in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$12 per term of 16 lessons.

LOOK OUT!

A BRANCH OF THE [illegible] NATIONAL CITY.

CENTRAL CITY OF KNAPP'S CREEK,

Is the Objective Point Now.

Lots are being purchased and building is going on. The KNOWING ONES say it is destined to be the Provident of the Knapp's Creek Territory, and only second to Bradford in this

OIL FIELD.

It is near the forks of the North and South branches of Knapp's Creek, and at the Post Corners, commanding the mouth of four Valleys, each containing a well travelled road. It is the topographical and WILL BE the Commercial Center of that territory.

Lots can be Purchased or Leased of

L. A. BUNKER,

1-8p Near Baker's Mill.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

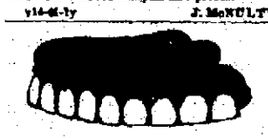
Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-46-1y J. McNULTY.



L. M. RAUB,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BOLIVAR, ALLEGANY Co., N. Y.

Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold; also in Mechanical Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted

Comparatively

Without Pain

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport the second Tuesday and Wednesday in JANUARY, 1878.

v14-n22-1y

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL,

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING

DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Casehed Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!

It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;

None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the choicest materials, and by the best workmen.

It is the simplest in construction, and most reliable in its action.

It requires almost no adjusting, and not does every variety of work.

It is noiseless, rapid, and will outwear any other machine.

It is the easiest running of machines, and draws smooth and uneven, which are more valuable than money.

It has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

Every machine warranted.

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co., NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions.

"Domestic" PAPER Fashions.

"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS.

The most stylish and best fitting.

In uniform variety. Send 25 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1600 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"

"Domestic MONTHLY,"

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"

"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Fiction, Household Art, &c. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUMS. Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

LOOK OUT!

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have inducements and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS

& CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

Shawls & Cloaks,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,

CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

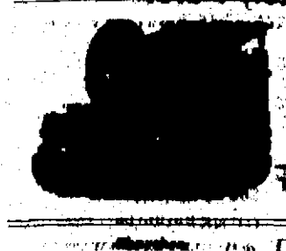
DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST., - - - SMETHPORT, PA.



METHODIST.—J. O. Wave, stated pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 10 a. m. and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. Bean, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Bafter school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. G. Miller, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. V. Smith, pastor. Mass at 12 a.m. Service at 11 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Sermon each Sunday at Smethport.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—E. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—A. F. Wilcox, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; P. S. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—[illegible]

Sheriff.—[illegible]

Treasurer.—[illegible]

Commissioners.—[illegible]

County Surveyor.—A. H. Mallory, Port Allegany. *Deputies.*—D. E. Hamlin, Smethport; [illegible]

Coroners.—[illegible]

Com'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Mart. Armstrong's tame deer is the pet of the streets.

—The *Derrick* correspondent states that Olean will soon have a daily paper.

—A joke is one of the few things that the editor of the *Enterprise* don't like to take.

—The Wendell Phillips lecture excursion train last Thursday evening was a success.

—An Olean girl visited the Clermont mines the other day, and proceeded in entering the mines by leaving her shoes at the entrance.

—A boiler exploded in Bradford borough a few days ago, demolishing the boiler house, throwing one man who was inside the house several rods, and no one hurt.

—Sheriff King received another addition to his list of boarders last week in the person of a fellow charged with picking pockets at Ben Hogan's "thebang" in Tarport.

—The days are fast going by and bringing us to that one whereon the President and Governor have united in recommending turkey, chicken, pumpkin and mince pie for dinner.

—Suspend a sweet potatoe in a jar of water so that half the potatoe is in the water. It will sprout luxuriantly, and you may train the vines about your windows during the winter.

—No less than fifty subscribers have asked the privilege and promised to pay their subscription in wood. They have received the paper regularly, but we have not seen the wood. We want it now or the cash.

—Notwithstanding the failure of the Wilcox & Benton well, our Eldred friends feel no abatement of their confidence in the future of their town. They take little stock in the doleful strains from over the hill.

—The country papers are now returning their annual thanks to Congressmen for patent office and agricultural reports. If there is one thing that can brighten the gloom of an editorial room it is a patent office report.

—The *Fund Philadelphia Ledger* is certainly the most remarkable newspaper on our exchange list. It is a greenback organ, and as an advocate of paying 92 cents on a dollar is what the boys would call a "lightning striker."

—A simple cure for rheumatism is to take a pint of spirits of turpentine, add half an ounce of camphor, let the mixture stand until the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the part affected, and it is sure to remove or greatly relieve the complaint.

—The Silverware delivered by the National Silver Plating Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is giving entire satisfaction. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Lutheran Observer.* 8-4p

—Hughes says he was not asked to resign the high position as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and gets mad and calls us bad names because we stated we were informed that such was the fact. Notwithstanding his blustering denial, we are still very much inclined to credit the veracity of our informant. But it's no matter. Our neighbor is evidently determined to stick to that chairmanship at all hazards—and so much the worse for the party. We rather admire the fellow's obstinacy.

—It was signed pig that blew off the passenger train took the lecture train excursion train last Friday evening for a funeral procession, and were consequently outraged at the innocent mirth and spirits of some of the young ladies. We understand that some Portville ancients were very much shocked. They have our sympathies, and we should advise them to avoid excursion trains hereafter, and would recommend a course of Baxters' Saints' Rest, as the only means of recovering the lugubriousness of their spirits.

—The [illegible] gauge R. R. companies yesterday made a settlement of their difficulties at this end of the lines. The Narrow gauge agrees to keep upon its original line—outside of the Elevated road. The Elevated holds its line next to the Erie track, but does not cross Main street. The Erie company, which acted as mediator, have agreed to put a side track north of Main street for the use of the elevated road at its depot. The Narrow-gauge is to construct a depot for the joint use of itself and the Erie, south of Main street and west of the side track of the Erie.—*Era.*

—Nothing changed time on the B. K. & E. road, the hour for arranging the [illegible] giving dance.

—We hope none of our readers will overlook the condensation of Garfield's speech in behalf of national honesty which we print on the [illegible]

—A great many [illegible] Phillips lecture ticket[illegible] away disappointed. We have noticed that people usually disappointed in great measure when they rate them too highly.

—H. Rose has moved his law and land office to the office of Mr. H. Hamlin, over Haskill & Gifford's store, [illegible] to be found by [illegible] in Law, Land, Banking and [illegible]

—[illegible] developing somewhere, we know there is. Else why should Dan, be flying pigeon and you with such an air of overwhelming importance and deep mystery. What's expected something startling every moment.

—The American public out to be well posted on finance, if the many agitators in Congress are allowed full sway from now until the date of resumption. It is well that January 1, 1879, is drawing near at hand, when the noise will be silenced.

—[illegible] to be understand soon to be made a telegraph station. One of the old employees of the road, who is a first class operator and railroad man, has been offered the position as station agent.

—The producers of Tarport and Bradford have organized Protective Unions, and send delegates to the Grand Council [illegible] day. [illegible] Tarport December term of [illegible] four weeks from next Monday. [illegible] Sabbath, and [illegible] Tuesday, [illegible] usually disappointed in great measure when they rate them too highly.

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—An impecunious and cheeky stroller gathered a crowd in front of the Wright House Tuesday evening by offering for sale a lot of brass jewelry for what he could get. He is supposed to be a Greenback advocate in disguise.

—There comes from Bradford and thereabouts occasional stories about how horses, small boys and short-legged men are barely saved from entire submerging and absorption in the vast and bottomless sea of mud. If a respectable citizen of that section fails to appear at his fireside or usual haunts, they don't raise a hue and cry about a "mysterious disappearance", as in other places. They simply sit down and await patiently the drying up of the mud in the spring.

—Some of our exchanges contain the startling information that H. V. Redfield, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was a candidate for Alderman on the Republican [illegible] recent election in Cincinnati. If [illegible] Redfield [illegible] to get [illegible] the fence [illegible] He deserves congratulations from having escaped an uncomfortable position, and having alighted on the right side of the inclosure.

—The work of laying the track on the Elevated Railway has commenced between Tarport and Bradford. One million feet of lumber for the road are sawed out, and it will require two million more. About fifty men are employed in the work of driving piles and putting up abutments. In the event of the road proving a success between Bradford and Derrick City it is understood that the company already have propositions from several different localities for building the road. The road will no doubt prove a success and will be in running order soon.

—The younger Mandeville was in town last week on insurance and Lecture Association business. The Mandevilles usually make a success of whatever they undertake. W. H. Mandeville is the "Boss" insurance agent of this section, for the reason that he pushes his own business, and don't wait for it to come to him. Two years ago he managed the Olean Lecture Course and it was a success. Last winter it was in other hands, and was almost a failure. This winter he is again at the helm, and we would [illegible] One secret of it all is that he is not afraid of a liberal expenditure of printers ink.

—We cannot give before our next issue a complete list of the lecturers engaged for the embryo Smethport Lecture Course. The committee having it in charge report an excellent prospect of being able to secure some speakers of celebrity whom it will be worth many times the price of a ticket to hear. The first lecture, on the first Wednesday evening in December, the 5th, will be delivered by Rev. L. A. Copeland, of Bradford. His subject we are not yet able to announce, but as he is widely known as an acute thinker and a fine speaker, there can be no doubt that his lecture will be well worth a crowded house.

—Wm. Haskill is ready to commence putting down a well in Farmers Valley, as soon as he can obtain leases of 1000 acres. He will bind himself to commence operations within 60 days, and to commence a well on each one of his leases within 16 months or forfeit the lease. He proposes to put down the first well on Dan'l Cronmire's farm. Here is an opportunity for the people of Farmers Valley to secure a test of that territory which they should not let slip. Mr. Haskill is a responsible citizen, who is able and can be relied upon to fulfill his part of the contract. He only asks a lease of a portion of each man's farm, and every owner of a piece of land in the valley has everything to gain and nothing to lose by giving him a sufficient number of leases to make it an inducement for him to test the territory for them.

—Occasionally a subscriber remits his subscription accompanied by congratulatory words many times more valuable to us than the money enclosed. As an instance, a prominent lawyer of a Western New York city, an entire stranger to us except by reputation, renewed his subscription by letter yesterday, with the following flattering explanation of how he came to be a subscriber. He says:

"I picked up a copy of your paper on the Erie R. R. by chance, and was so pleased with it that when I got home I sent for it; and unless it loses badly in tone may take it for a good while, as it furnishes an agreeable change from the other papers I take."

We shall certainly endeavor to so hold up and improve the tone of the paper that we will retain our friend as a subscriber many years, at least until we step down and out.

LECTURE COURSE.

The opening Anniversary Lecture will be delivered by

Rev. L. A. Copeland,

AT THE COURT HOUSE

Wednesday Eve. Dec. 5, '77

Tickets 50 Cents at Door. Reserved Seats 75 Cents.

OIL ITEMS.

—Oil has been struck near Osceola, Clearfield county.

—Bingham of Bradford oil has got on the right side of $2.00.

—The *Era* concludes that the Knapp's Creek territory is no good.

—A company is about to be organized at McKeesport for the purpose of developing the oil territory in that vicinity.

—A special dispatch to the *Derrick* last Thursday stated that the Sugar Run well was 900 feet deep, in second sand, and no show of oil.

—The engine and boiler of the Taylor & Aikens well at Emporium are in place and everything will be in readiness to get [illegible] in [illegible] days.

—Allen, Hamilton & Co. are fitting up the stock with the intention of cleaning out and torpedoing the old Haskill well, about a mile from this borough.

—Eight hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and four gallons of crude, and 4,648,740 gallons of refined petroleum were exported from the port of Philadelphia during the month of October, valued at [illegible]

—Several Bradford officials were in town last week having in contemplation the leasing of several hundred acres on Blacksmith Brook, on the road between here and Hilton, [illegible] number of test wells.

—The Williamsport *Bulletin* said our last week's report from the Wilcox & Benton well, near Eldred, without glasses—or, perhaps, with too many glasses. It was not a "test well in Wilcox," neighbor, but by about 40 miles.

—The latest news from the Canisteo "oil" well and [illegible] fund hoax was indulged by somebody. The oil found in the hole is said to have been refined oil poured in, and the grateful excitement goes for naught.—Allegany County *Reporter.*

—The Painter Bros. well on the Clark, Babcock & Hulings tract, which was completed and tubed late last week is an average well, and is at this time making near twenty barrels of oil daily. It is situated on warrant 4,007, the warrant lying in the north-east corner of Bradford township, that tract lying on the State line, north, and Otto Township line east. The Van Syele & Gardner well is, we believe, on the same tract and is making the same amount of oil, both being flowing wells. These facts—taking the starting points and following the line of the best producing territory it would seem plain that the belt must cross the State line at the wells named, leaving the Kinzua Creek territory to the South.—*Era.*

—A sale of 80,000 barrels of oil in a single lot was made at the Oil City Exchange Saturday. The purchaser was the Standard representative, and the amount involved in the transaction, which took place in less than a minute, was $160,000. The seller, if he tells a newspaper reporter the truth, made $10,000 in the sale.

—It is reported that the Fargo & Strong well, on the Five Mile, north of the village of Olean, struck the third sand on Thursday, with a good show of gas and oil. As the report comes through a reliable source, there is probably no doubt of the fact. Such being the case the Northern oil field is enlarged to mammoth proportions. The distance from the Standard Oil Company's well on White farm, Knapp's Creek, to the Five Mile well in a straight north and south line is fourteen miles, the greatest width ever known in an oil field, we believe.—*Olean Record.*

—Potterville *Miners' Journal* encourages the proprietors of the Hyner, Clinton county, well can venture thus sagely: "The *Journal* congratulates the plucky pioneers on their favorable prospects of success; but advises them not to be disappointed if they fail to strike oil at 1,800 feet. They are in the true oil measures, and these measures are as even and regular as in the oil regions further west: but they lie deeper. The well should be put down 2,500 feet if necessary, and there is good reason to expect oil in paying quantities somewhere within that distance. Such a discovery would be of importance to the whole state."

An Important Change.

By the publication of notices elsewhere in this morning's issue of the *Era* it will be seen that the complete consolidation of the pipe lines of the entire oil regions has at last been effected. Hereafter the American Transfer Company will be known as a branch of the United Pipe Line, and all its business will be conducted under the direction of that great corporation. Although no public announcement has yet been made, we are authorized to say that the Olean line will, after this date, cease to exist, and all its business will be transacted at the office of the Bradford branch of the United Pipe Line. The headquarters of both lines will be in the building lately occupied by the American Transfer Co. Without positive information of the fact we are led to believe that the pipe line offices at Olean will be abandoned, as well as the Olean office in this city. Mr. Dan O'Day, Superintendent of the American Transfer Company, is a member of the Board of Directors of the United Pipe Line, who have the entire charge of affairs, and, with customary shrewdness, to exercise supervision over the Bradford branch. We have not learned what position Mr. Dilks will occupy. One result of this change will be manifest to-day, advantageously to the Bradford producers. The market quotations of United at Oil City will be the guide for the price paid for Bradford oil. This completely and permanently wipes out the unjust discrimination to which we have grown tingly submitted so long, and places us upon an equal footing with the rest of mankind.—*Era.*

—The annual production of American carpets is valued at $30,000,000, and Philadelphia represents three-fourths of it.

Shaky Creek Items.

PRENTISS VALE NOV. 20, 1877.

—Nothing doing at the Slocum & Fisher well.

—J. W. Sherman & Co. have the [illegible] nearly ready for drilling a well on the Dennis farm. I am informed that they have also made arrangements for putting down wells immediately on the farms of A. Prentiss, Wm. Lovejoy, Ed. McCullough, and others on the south branch, and in the vicinity of the Rixford well.

—The Dan. Burger well is progressing favorably in drilling.

—There have been a few more sales of one acre lots around the Rixford well during the past week at $150 per acre, and some business in leasing lands.

—The Nash hotel, at the South Branch Corners, is open to the entertainment of guests. There is prospect of quite a place at this point.

—An eye witness informed me that a strong north wind blowing down the North Branch on Sunday last, about five o'clock p. m., blew down a new building at Duke Center, which was partially enclosed.

—Business of all kinds is very lively in and around Duke Center, as well as on each of the branches.

—There is an immense amount of heavy teaming from Eldred up the creek, as well as a great deal of light travel, and as a matter of course the roads are in a fearful condition, and cannot be expected to improve before cold weather.

DELTA.

Personal and Miscellaneous.

—Dan. Voorhees was a salary grabber.

—Augustus Schell will now retire within his ditto.

—About half the collieries in Schuylkill county are idle.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville. Olean, N. Y. tf

—A writer says that Dr. Holmes weighs as much as a hundred pounds in the height of the bean season.

—Over 1,000 locomotives have been manufactured at the Baldwin works, Philadelphia.

—Stanley Mathews detained the Senate five minutes the other day to tell them all he knew about finance.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—We learn that Mrs. Mary Dumbelse resides in Chicago. *Wonder if she is any* kin to old Damn-be-he-who-first-cries-hold-enough.

—The income of the Girard estate applicable to the purposes of college improvements and support, amounts to about $400,000 a year.

—Col. J. T. Henry, son of Mr. S. Henry of this place, is stopping with his brother, W. W. Henry, at Little Valley. He is in feeble health and there is but little encouragement for his recovery.—*Gowanda Enterprise.*

—Ex-Sheriff Miller, of Clearfield Co., who disappeared from home about a year ago, was recently discovered working in a lumber yard in Oregon.

—Howard Miller has completed the census of the German Baptists or Dunkards, and announces that they fall short of 600,000. Of these 14,851 are in Pennsylvania.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—The Philadelphia *Day* says that about 2,700 tons of iron, from Bilboa and Perman, Spain, were recently purchased in this market. Its conveyance hither will give employment to nine vessels.

—Texas is so anxious to get emigrants that she is continually giving away her public lands. The head of a family can get 100 acres of land for the expense of the survey and patent, which is altogether only $50.

—A complaint has been made to Attorney General Lear that the consolidation of the business of the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies in this State is in violation of the Constitution.

—A lawyer, returning to his office one day, said complacently to his assistant; "Mr. Peatkin, the world looks different to a man when he has three inches of rum in him." "Yes," replied the junior; and he looks different to the world."

—"Never, no, never marry for money," gravely remarked the pastor to the youth, "Pa," called out a youngster just then from behind the study door, "what do you marry for, if 'tain't for money—$2 any way, and may be more, if the feller's rich?"

—A large new furnace in course of erection at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Baldwin, near Harrisburg, when finished will be the largest of the kind in the United States. The number of fire brick required to build the furnace is 500,000, at a cost of $35 per thousand. The furnace will be ready for business next January.

—While Senator Maxey of Texas was speaking in the senate last Wednesday morning, Senator Davis of Illinois left his own seat to get nearer the Texas Senator, and took the chance of one of the ordinary senate chairs holding him. He had no sooner got well seated in it than the cane seat as well as the underpinning gave way, and deposited the ponderous senator on the floor.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—English capitalists do not have to look away from home to find railroad investments that don't pay, and that are in fact little, if any, better than swindles. The total nominal capital invested in all the railroads of Great Britain is nearly $3,800,000,000. This is at the rate of $300,000 per mile of railway opened. $200,000,000 of capital pays no dividend, and twice that amount less than five per cent. Only $25,000,000, less than one-hundredth part, pays more that ten per cent.

—Some one who pretends to know has been telling of how our trees are disappearing, and says that within ten years, no less than 12,000,000 acres of forest have been cut down or burned over in the United States. Much of the timber is used for fuel, twenty-five citizens being on record as consuming from 5,000 to 10,000 cords each. Fences use up much timber, and railway sleepers require the product of 100,000 acres per annum. The amount of pine and other timber yet standing in the forests of the timber States, is estimated at 225,000,000,000. The sum of $148,000,000 is invested in the timber industry, employing 200,000 men.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville

Started for Elmira.

Our townsman, Will. Taylor, announces in our advertising columns that he has started in for himself at his trade by opening a blacksmith shop in the building lately occupied by Charley Keeler.—Will. has worked under the eye and instruction of a competent instructor, his father, for many years, and is entitled to the claim of a thorough understanding of all branches of the trade. He engages to do work to suit his patrons rather than himself, and to do it as cheap as it can be done elsewhere. Those wanting work in his line will no doubt find it to their interest to give him a trial.

—Prince Poposkiatinoff, colonel of the celebrated Catherine Guards of Russia, while examining the country about Tirnova, was thrown from his horse down a precipice, but fortunately (or unfortunately) was caught by the limp of of old scrub oak about half way down the declivity. In vain he tried to extricate himself; his Gushkin breeches were strong, and they were firmly sewed by the "Domestic" Sewing Machine. While he was struggling, a company of Bashi Bazouks dashed up, put the prince's escort to flight, and captured the prince himself. But in recovering him from his uncomfortable position, they were obliged to cut down the tree, so firmly had the "Domestic" done its work. Of course the prince was murdered, and his last words expressed the regret that his breeches had not been made up on a single thread machine, so that he could have traveled himself loose before the Turks arrived.

—Whenever a man comes into our room complaining of headache, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, and feeling bad generally, we advise him to take Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and his Cough Honey. His Golden Relief cures all pain.

TALK ABOUT YOUR SOAP MINES.

HERE'S A WELL WHICH PRODUCES WHAT SEEMS TO BE REFINED OIL.

A *Derrick* correspondent writes from Millerstown: One of the most remarkable features or freaks ever known in the oil country was found a day or two since in the well on Holder Run, some four miles from this place, towards Brady's Bend, owned by H. L. Westerman & Co. The oil produced is absolutely *refined oil.* It is of a greenish cast, resembling an opal, yet as clear as though passed through a retort. When put into a lamp it burns with a brilliant, clear, odorless flame, and without any more deposit upon the wick than results from ordinary *kerosene.* Throwing a lighted match into a vessel filled with it does not ignite it, and a crude test shows it to be over 110° fire proof. The well in which this remarkable product is found was supposed to be dry, and was so reported. Indeed, Mr. Westerman thought strongly of removing the rig to another spot and sinking a new well. Before doing so, however, he concluded to go a little deeper, when he was rewarded by finding this wonderful exhibition of nature's skill in manufacturing refined oil. Yesterday some three barrels were taken from the well, and to-day it is attracting the attention of scores, who go to see it burn. Mr. W. has lamps filled with it and burning in his store, and no one uninformed would for a moment suspect from either the color of the oil or the brightness and clearness of the flame that it was other than the very best that the Standard could produce. Mr. Engle, of the famous Engle well, says that a stream of this oil can be poured from a vessel into a fire and the blaze will not follow the stream up, as is the case in ordinary oil, and which has been the cause of so many terrible deaths all over the country the last few years. It would seem therefore, that old nature has got the "bulge" on all of our known refineries, in that she turns out a refined oil not only pure but absolutely safe.

An Improved Text-Book.

Eidapth's History of the United States, which, we are informed, is in use in more than 1500 schools in this State, appears to us to be peculiarly adapted to the purposes of a school history, and worthy of general adoption. It is excellent in narrative and arrangement, progressive maps, chronological charts, topographical diagrams, appropriate illustrations, freshness of data and general make up, and in many of these particulars superior to any school history we have examined.

It appears to us very complete and desirable. Its plan embraces some excellent helps for the pupil which are peculiar to this work, and invests it with great interest and permanent value to both old and young. Those who examine it with considerable care, will never regret the time devoted to it, and they will certainly have occasion to be thankful that their attention has been directed to so good a book for the instruction of youth in the great facts of our national record.

—"Call me pet names; something typical of sweet sounds," he murmured, and she said he was a gay lite.

—Mr. Pumpkin has brought a libel suit against the Cleveland *Leader.* We move the indictment be squashed.

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copaiba and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

DIAMOND & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something *for* me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $3 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, thus merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days and use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Bacon, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Bacon, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR. }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1877.-tf

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

W. R. TAYLOR

Having opened a new Blacksmith shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keeler, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Work done as ordered, and satisfaction guaranteed.

W. R. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Nov. 23, 1877.-1m

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873. tf

DAVID EVERETT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SMETHPORT, PA.

E. G. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE.

Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the account of Rose Mead, one of the assignees of Elijah F. Johnson, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county in the state of Pennsylvania, by leave of the Court, and the same will be allowed by the said Court on the third Monday of December next, unless sufficient reason be then shown, why the said account should not be allowed.

C. K. SARTWELL Pro'ty
Prothonotary's Office, Smethport, Oct. 30, 1877. 1-4p

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1877

at 2 o'clock p.m., at the late residence of T. S. Robbins, deceased, the following piece or parcel of real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at post in north line No. 14, the south west corner lot No. 16; thence north by W line No. 14, 39 perches west 125 and 2-10 perches south 99 perches to north line No. 16, 116 and 4-10 perches to the beginning, containing 38 acres more or less, being lot No. 15, Keating lands in Warrant No. 2093.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of sale. B. F. ROBBINS,
1-4p Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Execution, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Ytinsville House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Friday, Nov. 30th, A. D. 1877, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all of the following described real estate, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Main and Webster streets; thence south along Webster street 113 feet, more or less to a corner; thence west 35 feet, more or less, to a corner; thence north 83 feet, more or less, to a corner; thence east 4 feet, more or less to Main street; thence east along Main street 30 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 3,715 square feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story frame hotel, fronting 30 feet on Main Street, and extending back along Webster street 80 feet, and a lean-to on the back end 22x16 feet.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Thomas McGoldrick.

C. S. KING, Sher'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Nov. 9, 1877.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

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The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young. The Scientific American is promotive of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates. It should have a place in every Family, Reading Room, Library, College or School. Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to Clubs or Agents. Single copies 10 cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined, and advice free: A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Public attention is thus directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. Address for the paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO. 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th St., Washington, D.C.

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture Leathern Patent Silk Canvass Pictures in this county, on Royalty. Painted from photographs or any picture, and of the *Finest Oil Painting Made.* Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures $12 for $10.00 and warrant them for life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars Free,

I. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.
14-51-y 1.

ROOFING PAINT.

The Rocky Mountain Vermillion Paint (mixed ready for use) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles or anything exposed to the weather.

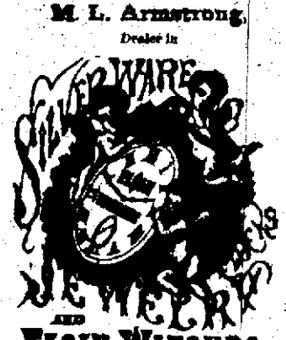
Price—1 gallon & can, $1; two gals. in can $1.50
Three 2-gallon cans in one case..... 4.00
1 barrel, 10 gallons..... 13.00
1 barrel, 44 gallons..... 28.00

AMERICAN VERMILLION WORKS,
46 South Front St., Phila.

4-46-3 m.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



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Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

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J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County **HOUSE** Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine **TOBACCOS and CIGARS.**

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. CALLUP'S.

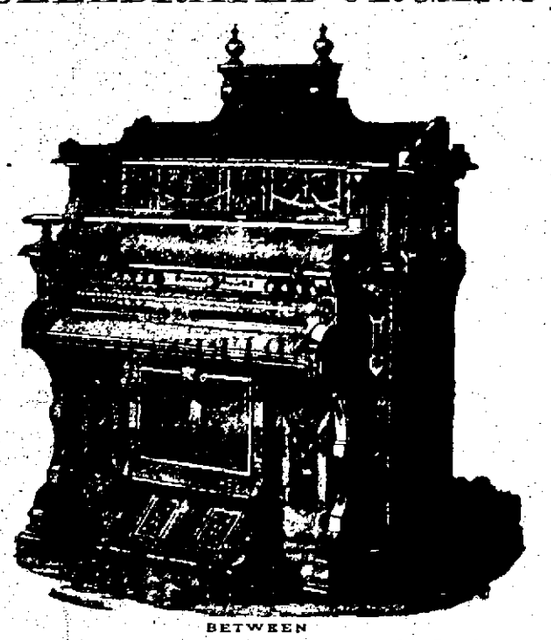
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery & Fancy Goods, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CELEBRATED ORGANS



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37,000 AND 38,000

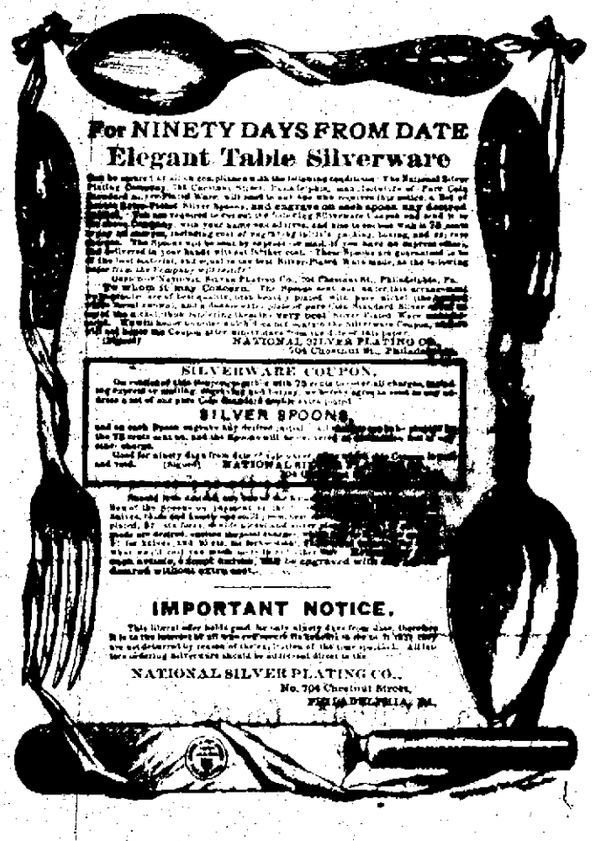
NOW IN USE.

The oldest, largest and most perfect **Manufactory of Organs** in the United States. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Have been tested for **OVER 20 YEARS** in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America. Testimonials in proof of this statement can be found in our Catalogue, which will be mailed **FREE** to any address.

Our success has brought into existence hundreds of imitators (mostly Stock Companies), whose want of experience is evident to those who are capable of judging. **SEE AND HEAR OUR ORGANS BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER,** and you will thus avoid the annoyance of being encumbered with an instrument which you will find (when too late) is a source of vexation and regret.

☞All our instruments are WARRANTED for five years.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMITHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Files, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Rad, Pinking, Waffle and Tayere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops — Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

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A. B. ARMSTRONG'S LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

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PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

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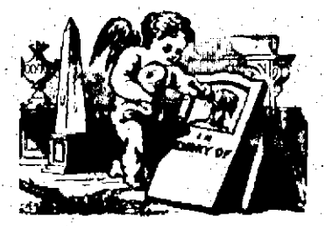
Water Street.  Smethport, Pa.

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THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, and of the Official Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

The marriage factory of Charles S. Caffray, at Camden, N. J., was burned. Loss on buildings and other property, about $60,000: insured for a like amount.

Two medical students were arrested at a meeting of the Liberal Club in New York, for creating a disturbance on account of the discussion of subjects obnoxious to them.

At York Lyna, Del., the snuff mills of William E. Garrett & Sons were entirely burned, causing a loss of $60,000, on which there is $20,000 insurance. The mills were the largest of their kind in the country.

Considerable excitement was caused in Trenton, N. J., by the arrest of a driver of a city railroad car for driving on a Sunday.

A man was found dead in Central Park, New York, with two bullet holes in his body and a note bidding good-bye to some unknown female acquaintance.

Henry Hausmann, residing in Christie street, New York, committed suicide by cutting and after a customary scene of domestic violence with his wife, with whom he had been in the habit of quarreling, he went down stairs and drank several glasses of wine. Returning to his home he sent out for some beer and renewed the altercation with his wife. Suddenly he entered the bedroom, where his three bright and attractive children were, and fired a shot at each, killing Marian, aged six years, mortally wounding Adam, a boy of four, and seriously wounding his oldest boy, John, nine years old. The father then shot himself twice in the breast, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover. In his statement to the coroner Hausmann said that he had been married eleven years, that the first five years he lived happily with his wife, but that during the past six years existence had been made miserable to him by her excessive drinking.

Mrs. Evelina Stuart, who was married about six months ago, and resided with her husband in a fashionable hotel on Fifth avenue, New York, became despondent on account of her husband's dissipation, and committed suicide by taking laudanum.

Western and Southern States.

Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, was convicted of bribery while State Senator.

The Canadian schooner Magellan, from Chicago bound for Toronto, with a cargo of 20,483 bushels of corn, foundered off Three Rivers on Lake Michigan, and the whole crew of eight men were lost.

Carl Strahl, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Getz near Columbia, Ill., confessed the crime after his capture, and was hanged to a tree by a body of one hundred citizens.

Ex-United States Marshal Schoenberger, who has been in the Kansas penitentiary for the past eight months for robbing the national government of $40,000, has been pardoned by the President.

The boiler of the steamer Tom Morgan exploded near Greenville, Miss., and the engineer and owner of the boat were killed.

The schooner Berlin, of Buffalo, struck a reef and went to pieces in Lake Michigan. Captain Johnson and the cook were drowned, while the four survivors clung to the wreck all night and until four o'clock next day, when they were taken off by a lifeboat, although two—the captain's son and a sailor—died from exposure.

The South Carolina and Mississippi State fairs at Columbia and Jackson, opened with a large attendance of visitors.

A fire broke out in the immense retail dry goods establishment of Field, Leiter & Co., at Chicago, Ill., and as the firemen were misdirected to another part of the city the flames gained considerable headway before an attempt was made to extinguish them, in consequence of which the building was completely gutted down to the two lower floors, which were not so much injured as the others. During the progress of the fire a stairway suddenly gave way, burying a number of firemen, instantly killing one and seriously, if not fatally, injuring four more. The loss on the building and stock will not be far from $1,000,000.

W. F. Coolbaugh, president of the Union National Bank of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He had been in ill health and was subject to fits of depression.

A fire in the building partly occupied by M. J. Steinberg, hatter and furrier, at St. Louis, destroyed property valued at $100,000, which is insured.

From Washington.

The President will appoint General Goodloe, of Kentucky United States minister to the Netherlands.

The Senate unanimously confirmed the appointment of John Welsh as minister to England.

The claims of the United States were argued by Mr. Davis before the fishery commission at Halifax.

The Republican Senators held a secret caucus lasting five hours, and freely discussed the President's policy. The majority held that Democrats ought not to be appointed to offices where enforcement of the Constitutional amendments and reconstruction acts is involved.

General Lu Grange, superintendent of the San Francisco mint has resigned.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of John L. Stevens, of Maine, to be United States minister to Norway and Sweden; John D. Defrees, to be public printer, etc.

General Sherman and Secretary McCrary appeared before the State committee on appropriations in regard to the army appropriation bill, and urged that the army be allowed to remain at the old standard of 25,000 men.

A delegation of business men from New York and Philadelphia appeared before the Senate committee on finance and argued against the adoption of the Bland silver bill.

At a meeting of the Senate committee on Indian affairs it was agreed to report favorably the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States.

The House committee on mileage have made an adverse report upon the bill granting members and Senators mileage for the extra session.

Foreign News.

In France forty constitutionalist Senators have determined not to support the ministry.

Erzeroum has not been occupied by the Russians, as was reported.

Arthur B. Forwood, member of a New York firm of merchants, has been elected mayor of Liverpool.

Forty of ex-Sultan Murad's servants have been strangled in Constantinople for conspiring to reinstate Murad on the throne of Turkey.

Steps have been taken by the French assembly to have the frauds of the recent elections investigated.

An engagement took place in Cuba between about 400 insurgents and some 300 Spanish regular troops. The Spaniards were surprised and lost over twenty-five killed and fifty-three wounded. The report says the Cubans were repulsed, but their loss is not given.

A Russian official dispatch says the Turks were defeated near Erzeroum, with a loss of 2,500 men, the Russians loss being 900 men.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Beck to authorize the payment of all customs duties in greenbacks.

Mr. Voorhees was sworn and took his seat as successor of Senator Morton, of Indiana.

Mr. Windom introduced a bill to establish a branch of the government to be known as the department of commerce.

Mr. Conkling rose to a personal explanation and denied having held such an "interview" as was attributed to him in the columns of the New York Herald of the previous Friday.

The army appropriation bill from the House was read by title and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Chaffee called up his resolution asking the President to report to the Senate what reasons, if any, there are for not compelling the Union Pacific railroad and its branches to comply with the requirements of the laws of Congress. He supported the resolution by a speech, but it was laid over, as Mr. Saunders desired to speak upon the matter.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of the deficiency appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Maxey addressed the Senate in regard to the resolution submitted by him, instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency and propriety of constructing a system of defensive works on the Rio Grande frontier of the United States. Mr. Coke also spoke on the same subject and said the interest at stake was one affecting the prosperity of the whole country. The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

House of Representatives.

Rev. D. W. T. Harrison, of Georgia, was appointed chaplain of the House, the minister filling that position having resigned.

Mr. Schleicher's amendment of the army appropriation bill, to strike out the restriction on recruitment beyond the present force, was further amended upon Mr. Tucker's motion to prohibit recruiting beyond the number on the rolls November 1, which was adopted by a vote of 138 to 118 and afterwards rejected by a prohibition forbidding any recruiting beyond 25,000 men.

Mr. Hooker presented an amendment to the army appropriation bill prohibiting the use of troops to suppress insurrection, maintain order, or support any government or pretended government in any State unless such force shall have been first applied for by the Legislature of such State only, or by the executive thereof when the Legislature cannot be convened. After debate, in which Messrs. Hooker and Henkle supported the amendment and Messrs. Garfield, Goode and Reagan opposed it, a vote was taken and resulted in its defeat by 187 to 98.

After further discussion the appropriation bill was passed. The bill, as passed, fixes the standard of the army at 30,000 men.

Mr. Phillips introduced a bill providing for the payment of import duties in legal tender notes as soon as they are quoted at par with legal tender coin of the United States.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and discussed. It appropriates $2,240,685 of which $1,446,685 are for the pay of the navy. After general debate the bill was passed.

The bill to repeal the resumption act was taken up, and speeches made in opposition by Messrs. Chittenden and Monroe.

Mr. Glover offered a resolution for investigation into all the departments of government, which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

An amended resolution by Mr. Butler, instructing the judiciary commission to inquire into the facts of the imprisonment of Robert Smalls a member of the House from South Carolina, was adopted.

Debate on the bill repealing the resumption act was resumed. Mr. Keifer offered an amendment prohibiting the cancellation of redeemed greenbacks and authorizing their reissue in payment of all debts against the United States or in exchange for coin or bullion. Mr. Deering offered an amendment postponing resumption from 1879 to 1880. Messrs. Bell and Felton spoke in favor of the repeal of the resumption act and Messrs. Chittenden and Townsend spoke in opposition.

Abducted by an Orang-Outang.

Numerous stories have been told of women being abducted by orang-outangs, carried off to their wooded retreats and treated with the utmost deference and admiration. Incredulous persons have questioned these stories, but here is one that cannot be doubted, for we have it on the authority of a grave and dignified college professor—no less a personage than Professor Austin, of Cambridge, who says:

In 1864, a young fellow by the name of Tuba was missing from one of the Bornean villages. His people began to fear that some terrible accident had befallen him, and concluded to ferret out the mystery.

Having armed themselves, they accordingly started out and searched through the jungle for four days without finding any trace of the lost. On the fifth day they came to the Sakarang river, where every one of them went in bathing. They swam down the river a short distance, when one of the number fortunately discovered some clothing on the nearest bank, which, on examination, proved to be that of their missing friend. Close beside it lay the sumpitan, or blowpipe, and the short sword which he always carried with him.

A little later the party heard a voice, and after dressing, they set out in search. They followed a narrow ravine which led back from the river, scanning every rock and hole, searching under coverts of leaves and dead fallen branches, but in vain. They were on the point of retracing their steps when they again heard the voice.

It was the voice of Tupa, and, strange as it may appear, he was soon discovered high in a tree, and a large orang outang was his companion. A rifle shot brought the animal to the ground, where they finished her with knives. Then the young man came down and told the story of his singular adventure.

He had been out hunting, he said, and late in the afternoon, had gone into the water of the Sakaran to bathe. On returning to the bank to dress, he was seized by the arms by an orang-outang who made him follow her into the ravine. They arrived at the foot of a tall tree, which the youth was forced to ascend until he had reached the animal's nest, where he found himself a prisoner in comfortable lodgings. Day after day he remained there, the orang-outang graciously supplying him with fresh fruit and vegetables, and even bringing him water in a cocoanut.

When I first heard this story I very naturally refused to believe it. But a more searching investigation proved conclusively that the facts of the case were indisputable and the attending circumstances corroborative in full. This incident has fully established in my mind the conviction that abductions by orang-outangs have taken place—a conviction which I find is also shared by St. John, the author of a very readable work on Bornean travels.

Remarkably Minute Writing.

Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," records the following, among other instances of wonderfully minute writing: Peter Bales, a celebrated calligrapher in the reign of Elizabeth, exhibited the whole Bible in an English walnut shell no larger than a hen's egg. The Harleian MSS., 530, give the following account of it: "The nut holdeth the book; there are as many leaves in his little book as the great Bible." This "unreadable volume was seen by many thousands." Hunt proved that the "Iliad" in a nutshell, which Pliny states Cicero to have seen, was by no means an impossibility; in fact, he demonstrated that it could be done. A piece of vellum, about ten inches in length and eight in width, pliant and firm, can be folded up and inclosed in the shell of a large walnut. It can hold in its breadth one line which can contain thirty verses, and in its length 250 lines. With a crow-quill, the writing can be perfect. A page of this piece of vellum will then contain 7,500 verses, and the reverse as much—the whole 15,000 verses of the "Iliad." And this he proved by using a piece of paper and with a common pen. The thing is possible to be effected; and if, on any occasion paper should be excessively rare, it may be useful to know that a volume of matter may be contained in a single leaf.

Prepare to Shiver.

A solemn warning comes across the sea. Professor Piazzi Smith, astronomer-royal for Scotland, writes to *Nature* that having recently concluded his computations of all the observations at the Royal Observatory at Edinburgh from 1837 to the present time he finds that in the thirty-nine years three great heat waves, from without, struck that part of the earth; the first in 1846, the second in 1858, and the third in 1868. Unless some very complete alteration in the weather is to take place, the next such visitation may be looked for in 1879. An examination of the records shows the the periods of greatest cold are not midway between periods of greatest heat, but comparatively close up to the crests of the heat-waves on either side, at a distance of about a year and a half, so that the next such cold wave is due at the end of the present year. It is possible the Scottish astronomer-royal with the Italian-English name is mistaken. It may be that the cold and hot waves may chase each other up and down the Edinburg steeps without even a spasy drop reaching us. But it is well to be on the side of prudence and see that the coal bin is prepared for a cold Christmas and last year's Ulsters put in order for frigid New Year's calls.—*Cleveland Herald.*

An Alphabetical Anecdote.

A B that could C far over the D with great E's, F allowed so to do, tried one day to extract honey from a piece of G's, liberally sprinkled with snuff. "H-oo! Ait-choo!" sneezed the bee; "I would sooner be a J, and be, as the poet says, 'happy, free and K,' than try to extract honey from such stuff." So he buzzed to his home,—a nice house with an L to it, where M (his wife) 'N all the little bees were taking, O, such a nice meal, from a sweet P! The old bee arranged his Q, and said, "you B a nice lot, ain't you?" One little bee, not seeing the sarcasm, answered, "'S air!" This put the old bee in good humor, and he said he'd take some T with them; and then he said "U may have this 'V' for pin-money, if you promise that you won't go near the cucumber vines. They'll W up if you touch 'em!" "Give us an 'X' and we'll promise," said the little ones. "That would be as bad as the cucumbers," said the old bee. "Y?" asked the little ones. "Pshaw! Can't you Z? It would be doubling up."

The House of Keep.

The great success of the Keep Manufacturing Company is owing to their making the best goods at the lowest price, doing a strictly cash business, and letting the public know what they are doing. It is no secret that the Keep "partly made" shirts have taken a tremendous hold on the public favor. The ease with which these garments are made up by wife, mother or daughter commends the "partly made" to all family men. Nobody now need put the ladies of his household to the trouble of making shirts at home. For those who prefer their shirts completely made, the "Keep Complete Dress Shirt" is furnished, made to their own measure, if desired, at the rate of $9 for half a dozen, with fine gold-plated sleeve and collar buttons thrown in. The underwear business has assumed large proportions in the hands of this enterprising house. Canton flannel drawers are now finding immense sale, as well as undershirts. The undershirts and drawers of red flannel are in great demand for underwear. They, as well as the "partly made" shirts, are furnished for actually less than it would cost an individual purchaser to buy the material at a retail dry goods store.

"The Patent Protected Rib" Umbrella is a novelty of great value, introduced by "Keep." The ribs of this engine of defense against stormy weather are fastened in such a way that the cover will not break loose from them, nor turn inside out. The Keep Manufacturing Company is at 105 and 107 Mercer street, New York, where our readers are welcome to call when in New York, or direct their correspondence if they want shirts, underwear or umbrellas.

The Welfare of the Human System

Is in a great measure dependent upon the way in which the bowels perform their evacuative function. If they are regular—and they can always be rendered so by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an important essential of health is secured, and that blessing is very apt to follow. If they are irregular, chronic constipation and inflammation supervene, the liver becomes disordered, and the bile being diverted from its natural channel and purposes, enters and contaminates the blood, producing that yellowish cast of the skin and whites of the eyes which is such a sure index of biliousness. All these disastrous consequences, as well as others of a far more serious nature, are remedied and prevented by Hostetter's Bitters, the leading American specific for disorders of the bowels, stomach and liver.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—There is no subject which should more engross attention than the purity of the preparations which are used in flavoring the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. Burnett's Extracts are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are highly concentrated. The "Fifth Avenue," "Continentals," "Grand Pacific," and other leading Hotels use and indorse Burnett's Extracts.

Taste.

Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restorative of the vital powers, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions, let every one, instead of flying to the alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to the excitement, reinvigorate his deranged system by the natural tonic elements of the Peruvian Syrup. Sold by all druggists.

The Queen of the Oven.

A breakfast-biscuit or tea-roll made with Dooley's Yeast Powder is certainly the queen of the oven—so light, white and delicious. You lift it tenderly, break it open gently, spread it daintily with fresh, sweet butter, waiting to be gracious. After breakfasting on biscuits made with Dooley's Yeast Powder, what man would contemplate suicide, or grumble because his wife asked him for money.

Fairbanks' Scales.

There were shipped from the scale factory 98 carloads of scales in September, and 41 carloads in October. And there were received of manufacturing material in September, 139 carloads, and in October, 154 carloads, in all 372 carloads.—*St. Johnsbury Vt. Caledonian, Nov. 9.*

Mrs. General Sherman.

wife of the general of the United States army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Heisler-stine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

The elegant company from Duff's Broadway Theater, New York city, are playing to a succession of crowded houses in New York State and Canada. In the hands of this talented organization the play of Pink Dominoes has made a decided hit, and is spoken of as a masterly performance.

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If You Are Bilious tone up your liver. Take Quirk's Irish Tea. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a package.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Native	05¼@	11¾
Texas and Cherokee	05¾@	09
Milch Cows	30 @	60
Hogs—Live	06¾@	07¾
Dressed	07¾@	08¾
Sheep	04¾@	05¾
Lambs	06¾@	08
Cotton—Middling	11¾@	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	5 30 @	6 30
State—Good to Choice	5 70 @	6 40
Buckwheat, per cwt	2 25 @	2 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 38 @	1 41
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 31 @	1 36
Rye—State	72 @	80
Barley—State	85 @	95
Barley Malt	85 @	90
Buckwheat	80 @	85
Oats—Mixed Western	51 @	59
Corn—Mixed Western	67¾@	68¾
Hay, per cwt	90 @	95
Straw, per cwt	50 @	55
Hops	07 @	11
Pork—Mess	14 @	14 50
Lard—City Steam	09 @	09¼
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	20 @	23 00
" No. 2, new	14 @	16 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 75 @	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	18 @	22
Petroleum—Crude	09¾@09¾	Refined 14¼
Wool—California Fleece	20 @	35
Texas "	20 @	26
Australian "	46 @	47
State XX	41 @	44
Butter—State	26 @	30
Western—Dairies	23 @	30
Western—Good to Prime	20 @	25
Western—Firkins	13 @	16
Cheese—State Factory	13 @	13
State Skimmed	10 @	11
Western	08 @	10¾
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	21 @	22

BUFFALO.

Flour	5 25 @	6 25
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 21 @	1 19
Corn—Mixed	39¾@	41
Oats	32 @	33
Rye	55 @	56
Barley	84 @	88
Barley Malt	1 00 @	1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	05 @	06¾
Sheep	03 @	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	06 @	08¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 12 @	7 50
" Red Western	1 30 @	1 35
Rye	66 @	67
Corn—Yellow	40 @	41
Oats—Mixed	32 @	33
Petroleum—Crude	09¾@09¾	Refined 14¼
Wool—Colorado	25 @	26
Texas	24 @	32
California	37 @	38

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	05 @	06¾
Sheep	03½@	07¾
Hogs	06 @	06
Flour—Michigan and Minnesota	7 @	8
Corn—Mixed	40 @	6 ¾
Oats— "	32 @	33
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	45 @	50
California Fall	21½@	37

MILWAUKEE MARK.

Beef Cattle	03½@	05¾
Sheep	05 @	06¾
Lambs	07 @	08
Hogs	07¾@	08

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Four to Choice	5 50 @	6 00
Sheep	7 00 @	7 75
Lambs	7 50 @	8 00

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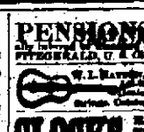
BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.  Instructed for the Toilet and Bath. Its delicate and delightful odor, its exhilarating lather, and its absolute purity, commend it to the most fastidious. After prolonged scientific experiment the proprietor now offers to the public The PERFECT TOILET SOAP in the World. Ever since the Great Exposition was opened in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth more than its weight in gold to any family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of B'bitt Soft, Hard, Toilet or Shaving Soap, sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cts. B. T. BABBITT, 64 West Broadway, New York City.

Chorus, Anthem and Glee Books. Musical Societies this Winter will use The Gem Gleaner. By J. M. Chadwick, is unquestionably for Choirs, having more in one year than any book issued, or likely to be issued, for a Sunday of the year. Just published. Music by Dr. Mason, J. M. Chadwick, and other favorite composers. As good for Conventions as any practice of Societies. $1.00; or $9.00 per doz.

Emerson's Chorus Book. By L. O. Emerson, has an admirable collection of Sacred Choruses, and an equally large number of Secular Choruses and Glees. All in one book together. A first-class Society book. $1.25; or $12 per doz.

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Burnett's Cocoaine Subdues Refractory Hair.
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